

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1822.

[NO. 128.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the plantation whereon I now live, containing 200 acres, of as good upland as any in the county, situated 3 1/2 miles from Salisbury, and one mile from A. Long's Mill. There are on the plantation a good dwelling house, barn, and out houses; a good distillery, with two stills, and about 40 empty hogsheads will be sold with the distillery; also on the farm, a good meadow, and good apple and peach orchards. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view the premises.

I also offer for sale another plantation, adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres, with in three miles of Salisbury; which has on it a good dwelling house and barn, kitchen and smoke house; a good meadow, and apple and peach orchards. Any person wishing to purchase either of the plantations, will please apply to the subscriber, who will show them, and give any information required.

Oct. 12, 1822.—23

P. H. SWINK.

Lots for Sale.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, newly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the site of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given by

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
C. S. WOODS.

The sale of the above property is postponed to the 28th day of November, it being the last Thursday in the month—the sale to continue from day to day, until closed. Oct. 14.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Cassell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgments shall be rendered. JOHN GORCH.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making Cotton Gins on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the State. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.

SAMUEL FRANK,
ALEXANDER FRANK.

State of North-Carolina,

HUNTER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1822. Isaac Gaudin, and Polly his wife, vs. Daniel Davis and George Davis, executors of John Davis, deceased. In partition of distributive share, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Davis, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that all the said George Davis appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Hunter, at the Court House in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the petitioners will be heard ex parte as to him, the matters and things therein contained taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

Attest: ROBT. JUNE, CL.
Pr. adv. \$1.

MANSION HOTEL, IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.—22

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES P. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the good style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewellery repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description, in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to, and returned, as though they were present, and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822.

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Punters.

THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

State Bank of North-Carolina,

Salisbury Branch, Oct. 25, 1822.

THE dealers in this Bank are again reminded, that a payment of one-tenth of the principal is required upon all general paper; and that notes intended to be offered for discount must be delivered in the Bank by one o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday of each week.

In future, the weekly meetings of the Board of Directors will be held on Tuesday, at seven o'clock, P. M., until the 31st of March; and from 1st of April till the 30th of September, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order, JUNIUS NEED, Cashier.

EIDIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 17th day of December next, that the stock of such delinquents will on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Secy.

Oct. 29, 1822.—8wt32

Division of Rowan.

NOTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next General Assembly for a division of Rowan county; the new county to be laid off on the north side of the River. Sept. 18, 1822. 20

Application will be made

to the next General Assembly for a law to lay off a new County in that part of Rowan commonly denominated *The Forks*. Should this be refused, application will then be made for the establishment of separate Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Rowan—one in the Forks of the Yadkin, and another on the Lexington side of the River.—Oct. 14, 1822. 23

Dancing School.

MR. SANAY respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he intends to open a dancing school, on the first of November next. On his arrival, he will give particular notice by another advertisement.

Oct. 1, 1822.—21

Sheriff's Office.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan County, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an unreasonable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. term, 1822. James Lockhart, Executor of John Strother, dec'd, vs. Robert Love's use, vs. James Simmons and Benjamin Simmons, Sen.; Judicial attachment, levied on the equitable interest which James Simmons has in 217 acres of Land, on the east fork of Pigeon River, where the said Benjamin Simmons now lives, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Simmons is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by this Court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant James Simmons, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Haywood, on the last Monday of December next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be granted against him. FR. adv. \$1 25 12

Witness, R. LOVE, CL. H. C. C.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of Springs & Dinkins, existing in Charlotte, N. C. having this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to the concern are requested to make payment or settlements with either of the co-partners, who are severally authorized to transact any business of the concern.

ELI SPRINGS,
ROBT. J. DINKINS.

October 22, 1822.

R. J. Dinkins and Co.

Will continue the business, in a few weeks, in the house lately occupied by Springs & Dinkins; and by the 20th of next month, will commence opening a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware and Cutlery, just arrived from New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston; which they will sell low only for cash.

R. J. D. expresses his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of the vicinity of Charlotte for their liberal custom in his former business; and he hopes, from his former attention and that which will be paid to the present concern, he will still continue to share their favor. He expects, by the 1st of December, to have completed the opening of a very choice selection of Dry Goods; and as the present firm design to sell only for cash, they calculate to sell at short profits. They will keep constantly on hand an assortment of Iron, which they will sell very little above the works' price. Also, an assortment of northern made Leather. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

R. J. DINKINS, & CO.

October 22, 1822.—6wt30

A REAL

Lancasterian School,

For the first time, introduced in this county, for both sexes, attended by male and female teachers, under the superintendence of Alexander Garden, from the Spratt's Ville Lancasterian School, where he studied this new and expeditious system, with great success, under Mr. Peter Ulrick, who has recently arrived from Philadelphia, with the latest improvements, &c. and possesses certificates of that fact.

The branches taught in this school are such as are comprised in an English education, &c. Parents and Guardians, who may feel disposed to place their children under his care, may depend that nothing on his part shall be wanting to expedite their progress in learning, and to instil moral principles into their minds; and will, he trusts, be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

The object of these schools is to lessen the load of human misery; and to better the religious, moral, and social condition of society, by teaching those who attend not only to read and write, &c. but what is infinitely more momentous, the fear of the Lord, veneration for his holy word—for the ordinance of the Lord's house, and a due observance of the Lord's day.

The permanent institutions of this happy country, render it a proper theatre for the display of all the numerous blessings which flow from its general introduction, as this system has done more to civilize the barbarian, enlighten the ignorant, and inculcate the principles of virtue, than any scheme of reformation of human origin ever presented to the world.

The public are earnestly invited to visit the school, every Friday afternoon, when they may fully satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system; where seats are prepared for them, and they can enter and retire at pleasure, without interrupting the school.

ALEXANDER GARDEN.

Centre, Haddell Co. Nov. 8, 1822.

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give one hundred dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or \$50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, \$375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven \$50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one \$20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt39 LEROY HAIL.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee vs. John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and he be heard ex parte.

Test, A. L. ERWIN, C. & M. E.

pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822. Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, vs. Silas M. Green. Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, C. & M. E. C.

Price adv. \$2.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

The writs at the Office.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

From the Utica Gazette.

SIR—A friend has furnished me with the following account of a very extraordinary crop of corn raised on three acres of land, by Messieurs J. & M. Pratt, of Eaton, Madison county, for which they received a premium from the Agricultural Society. The character of these gentlemen, as well as the exertion of a respectable committee to ascertain the truth, preclude all doubt of the correctness of the statement. The effect is unexampled in this county, and I hope it will not fail of convincing many of our farmers that they have mistaken the true source of agricultural profit, and that it may excite in them a laudable spirit of emulation. If, under a better course of husbandry, we could raise from 50 acres as much produce as we now do, under the present system, from 150 acres, lands would become more valuable and the benefit generally would be incalculable. I understand Messrs. Pratt feel confident, from the result of this experiment, that they can, in a good season, raise 200 bushels to the acre, and that they hope to do it next year.

A FARMER OF ONEIDA.

STATEMENT.

Dr.	Interest on value of 5 acres, at \$30 per acre,	4 20
	Manure, \$15 per acre	45 00
	Ploughing and dragging three times	16 50
	Seed	75
	Planting	7 50
	Hoeing	10 50
	Gathering	15 50
	Topping stalks	6 00
		\$135 95

Cr.	Corn from 1 ac. 172 1/2 bush.	
	do. 1 ac. 161	
	do. 1 ac. 161	
		494 1/2
	Deduct 10 p. ct. for shrinkage	49
		167 06
	Bushels 445 1/2 at 37 1/2 cts.	23 55
	2355 bushels stalks at 1 ct. each	23 55
	Offered for but-ends and husks	10 09
		\$200 61
		105 95

Net profit from 5 acres
Or \$31 54 per acre.

CURIOUS DISCOVERIES.

When the foundations of the city of Quebec, in Canada, were dug up, a petrified savage was found among the last beds to which the workmen proceeded. Although it was impossible to form any judgment of the time at which this man had been buried under the ruins, yet his quiver and arrows were in good preservation, in digging a lead mine in Derbyshire, in 1744, a human skeleton was found among stags' horns. It is impossible to say how many ages this carcass had lain there. In 1695, the entire skeleton of an elephant was dug up in Thuringia, in Germany; and some time before, the petrified skeleton of a crocodile was found in the mines of that country. About the beginning of the last century, the corate of Siegarp, in the Swedish province of Schonen, and several of his parishioners, digging turf in a drained marshy soil, found some feet below the surface of the ground, an entire cart, with the skeletons of the horses and carter. It is presumed that there has once been a lake or pond on that spot, and that the carter had perished in attempting to cross over upon the ice.

By the falling down of a piece of the cliff, on Walton shore near Harwick, the skeleton of an enormous animal was discovered, measuring nearly 30 feet in length. Some of the bones were nearly as large as a man's body, and six or seven feet long; the cavities which contained the marrow, were large enough to admit the introduction of a man's arm; the bones on being handled, broke to pieces. One of the

molar teeth was carried to Colchester, by Mr. W. Jackson, who took it from the spot, in whose possession it now is; it weighs seven pounds, and is of a square form, and grinding surface; it is studded with several zigzag rows of laminae, which seem to denote that it belonged to a carnivorous animal. There were more teeth, which were unfortunately broken, one of which weighed 12 pounds. It is probable that the tusks will be found, by searching further into the cliff, or amongst the earth which has fallen down. The above skeleton is supposed to belong to an animal of the same species as that called the Mammoth; the remains of which have been found in North America, Great Tartary, &c.

A laborer in a stone quarry in the village of Pautin, near Paris, having detached a large block of stone, found in the middle, a skeleton of a ram petrified. Each part of the stone contained a perfect half of the animal; the parts were very distinct. The block was dug out of natural rock at the depth of 30 feet from the summit of the quarry. A petrification so curious, was immediately deposited in the Museum of Natural History.

[London paper.]

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Despicable Mummery.—"Strip me a jest of its externals and what is it," says a celebrated writer, "but a jest?" The more we hear of the royal trip to Ireland and Scotland; of the splendors of levees or of the sycophancy of courtiers; monarchy appears the most despicable of all farces. Made of the same flesh and blood as their subjects are—with no extraordinary moral pretensions to recommend him—a man both worse and more ignorant than thousands that approach him, yet such is the fascination which the glare of royalty throws around him, that they bow and kneel before him, almost as if he were a god. Strip him of the veil, which is thrown around him, and what is he? a weak and corrupt mortal.

Some anecdotes are related of the English king on his late trip to Scotland, which show in striking colors the effects of this infatuation. I will suffice: A person who was on board the vessel which conveyed him, relates the following.

"Every thing was shewn to us except the royal sleeping room; and for this omission we were obliged to the ultra-loyalty of the ladies who had gone before us. Not content with looking at a plain bed with calico curtains, many of them pressed their lips to the quilt and their cheeks to the pillow; nay, some of them even went so far as to commit the crime of petty larceny by plucking small quantities of wool from the English blankets, and co. cealing the same within their gloves; and altogether the work of dilapidation was going forward so fast, that it was deemed advisable to turn the key in the royal sleeping apartment."

The following is related of Walter Scott, who, if he be the author of the Waverley novels, is the first man in the British Empire—and as far superior to the king, as a king is to a clown—and yet we find the spell so strong upon him as to make him guilty of the most disgraceful weakness—as weak as the loyal old Lady, in his own novel of "Mortality."

"The same day Sir Walter Scott arrived on a well known mission. When his name was announced, his majesty exclaimed, 'the very man of all others I wish to see,' and honored the 'mighty minstrel' with a cordial welcome. When the splendid gift of which he was the bearer, was tendered and accepted, his majesty called for a glass of wine, that he might pledge the Sisters of the Silver Cross; on which Sir Walter humbly requested that he might be allowed to carry home and preserve the glass from which his majesty drank, as a precious relic. The request was granted; but unfortunately, on going ashore, the pocket of the Baronet's coat came in contact with a harder substance, and completely demolished the highly prized glass."

"The Tailors done over."—The male fraternity at Philadelphia, except Tailors, having recently most unbecomingly insisted that their employers should raise their wages, but dismiss from their service all the poor widows and other industrious females who were in the practice of working for them, the latter, encouraged by a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, have resolved to open shops for the purpose of furnishing clothing; and no doubt is entertained that they will meet with ample support. They have our best wishes for their prosperity.

Commercial Advertiser.

POLITICS.

NATIONAL AND STATE.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Washington Republican.

"It is a notorious fact, that every recorded attempt, to overturn established forms of government, and raise the votaries of lawless ambition upon their ruins, have originated in a pretended anxiety for the people's welfare. It has been found easier to convince the public that the government was disposed to trample on their rights, than that factions aspirants to the supreme authority were worthy of the trust. And when once the constituted rulers were made to tremble beneath the vengeance of an infuriated populace, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the original movers of the change would be the prominent characters to supply their place.

The same course with the same noble object in view is now pursued by the radical leaders. They begin the attack by a profession of violent attachment to the people's interests—affect to regard the administration as unworthy of public confidence—boldly charge them with violation of duty,—and wilful departure from the principles of the constitution—and proclaim to the nation, that nothing but an entire change of men and measures can remove the corruption which taints its councils and preserve unimpaired its dear-bought liberties. On the face of all this, nothing appears but genuine patriotism. Its image and superscription are stamped upon the whole. The people are endangered—the people are trampled under foot—and it is as friends of the people, and determined foes of despotic sway, that these disinterested champions leap into the arena at their own immediate hazard, but without the hope of personal advancement.

Such is the lofty position which these worthy advocates of the constitution in its purity, have chosen to assume—such the foundation on which they affect to raise their cause. But if we examine their motives with a little more accuracy, assuming their actions, and not their words, as the standard of decision, we shall discover, that on this assumed foundation, they have been laboring to erect a desperate superstructure of private ambition and personal malice.

The tone of their objections to the conduct of the administration is of itself conclusive evidence in favor of my assertion. It bears the unvarying characteristics of bitter malignity and disappointed ambition; but the pleasing features of genuine patriotism are no where to be found. Instead of a calm exposition of our grievances, and a tangible proposal for their redress, we are furnished with a mass of violent invective and obstinate falsehood: every supposed error in judgment is swelled into the magnitude of a daring crime; and facts which, if properly understood, would give occasion for praise rather than censure, are tortured into evidences of corruption and misconduct. That portion of decent respect which the station of the executive officers is always entitled to, without reference to the character of the incumbent, has been entirely lost sight of. One branch of the government has been arrayed in direct hostility to another; and the dignity of the people represented in the person of their elected chief magistrate, has been openly insulted. Did patriotism ever dictate such conduct as this? Can the fountain be pure whose streams are so polluted? Can the tree be sound whose fruit is thus noxious and disgusting? Surely not: the march of the patriot is calm and steady, neither approaching the extreme of servility on the one hand, nor violating the great landmarks of public decency on the other. While he anxiously watches the conduct of his rulers, he never disregards their lawful authority. But it is the unprincipled demagogue alone, who ventures to trample under foot what he is bound to respect, and to degrade the sacred cause of the people by identifying it with his own paltry jealousies and headstrong passions."

ROWAN COUNTY MEETING.

It is with pleasure we insert in our paper of to-day, the proceedings of the Rowan County Meeting, in relation to the interesting subject of a State Convention.

In whatever light this meeting may be viewed by those opposed to calling a Convention, it is certainly a matter of congratulation to all who are friendly to the cause. It is only by such means that a correct state of the popular feeling as regards any question of affecting the general interest, can be most readily and truly ascertained, and it is by such means that the great object contended for by the people of the West, must eventually be realized. Not that we are so sanguine as to believe the proceedings of a solitary county meeting will immediately be influential in deciding a question, which has been so long and so obstinately contested; but we certainly look upon the measure as the first step towards the adoption of a new and more efficient policy; and the first series of a combination, that when properly organized, and fully perfected, will do more to bring the con-

troversy to a successful issue, than all the efforts of individual patriotism, though joined to zeal, talent and unflinching perseverance.

When the presentment of the Rowan Grand Jury was first brought on the tapis, some of our eastern brethren affected to consider their interference as meddling and unconstitutional; but we say again, it was the best, and perhaps the only means, by which the public mind, at this time, could be truly exhibited. We were then gratified to learn, that the Jurors of Rowan, in their public capacity, had adopted this bold and novel mode of procedure; now we are doubly gratified, to find them so ably supported. So far, they have been eminently successful. Had they failed in the outset, their plans, by the non-conventionists, would immediately have been derided as visionary, and themselves denounced as factionists; but, at their suggestion, a numerous Delegation has already met, and the high respectability of the individuals who attended, their unanimity, their temperate and dignified proceedings, afford the surest evidence of their designs, and the best pledge of their sincerity.

Already have the Grand Jurors of six counties adopted similar presentments to those of Rowan, and we may safely anticipate, that, encouraged by the cheering example, every other county, friendly to the cause, will speedily lend their aid. When fairly united in their aggregate strength, opposition must succumb before the imposing phalanx. It will then no longer be the feeble expression of individual opinion, set forth in the language of entreaty, but the strong voice of public feeling, loudly demanding public right—the cry of the people—loud and unceasing; it must, and will be heard—in the east as in the west—from Dan to Beersheba:—"from Jordan, to the gates of Jerico."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

We discover from the Western Carolinian, that "a meeting of the Delegates who had previously been elected in the different Captains' companies of Rowan, took place in Salisbury, on Thursday," the 24th of October, in compliance with a previous notice. The object of this meeting was on the subject of a Convention. Its proceedings we subjoin below. This seems like coming to a point, in the accomplishment of an object so "devoutly to be wished." There have now the Grand Jurors of Six Counties presented the present Constitution of the State, in sanctioning the unequal state of our Legislative representation, as a grievance that ought no longer to be borne. We have received from Colonel James Saunders, a citizen of this County, a Journal of the Convention, or of the Congress, as they termed themselves, which sat at Halifax, and of which he was a member from the County of Orange, of which Caswell was then a part; and from the perusal we will venture to say, that however patriotic that assembly might have been, it was impossible, from the complex nature of their deliberations, "puzzled with mazes, and perplexed with doubts," that they should have given birth to a Constitution less free from objections or errors, which time has pointed out, than the one which they did. They were not assembled for the formation of a political charter alone, but they seemed to have acted as a General Court for the punishment of offenders, and for devising proper means towards their safety and future protection. How was it possible then that any thing like a perfect Constitution could be expected at the hands of an assembly of men whose duties were so arduous and diversified? We should not look for impossibilities, or expect perfectibility at the hands of man. Let the question then be put to the freemen of the State to say, whether they wish a Convention or not.

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED.

Be assured that no equivalent can be found for GOOD NATURE. Let the husband be sober and industrious; let the wife be chaste and frugal; by these virtues you may be preserved from some of the miseries that wait on profligacy and extravagance; but while you escape these, what will your house be without God Nature? Not a HOME. By a HOME, we understand a place where the mind can settle; where it is too much at ease to wish to rove. It is a sort of refuge, to which (when the mind is agitated abroad by vexations arising from the stupidity, negligence, insolence or knavery of those with whom our business lies) we fly in the expectation of finding those calm pleasures, those soothing kindnesses that are the emollients and sweeteners of life.

GOOD TEMPER, is what alone can render the constant society of two people agreeable to each other. All the admonitions, therefore, I can suggest in the article of temper, may be considered in this short precept: *Endeavour to make your house a Home to each other.*

Poulson's Am. D. Adv.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations jumbling at his back.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Oct. 8.—By the arrival at this port this forenoon, of the English ship *Mary Catharine*, Capt. Pace, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 18th Sept.; and have been favored with Liverpool papers to the 20th. These papers contain no later intelligence from Greece and Turkey than was brought by the *Howard* at New-York from Havre.

The Courier informs that "the Right Honorable George Canning kissed hands and received the Seals of Office from his Majesty, on being appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs," at a meeting of the Privy Council on the 16th.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 8th Oct. to the 26th Nov.

In speaking of the Spanish government, the Courier styles the Constitutional authorities of Spain "the faction predominant at Madrid." This is a fair specimen of the feeling entertained by the legitimists towards the present government of Spain.

At Verona great preparations are making for the approaching Congress.—Strangers desiring to remain at this place during its sittings, are obliged to attach themselves to one of the Ministers or to prove themselves under the special protection of one of the great Powers. The Pope has provided accommodations for the *imperial* as follows: The Venetian Palace for the Emperor of Austria, the Cavelli Palace for the King of Prussia, and the Dorio Palace for the Emperor of Russia.

By the upsetting of a stage at Blackheath Hill, 15 out of 16 passengers had some one of their limbs broken, four of them were mortally wounded. The carriage was dashed to pieces.

The Davis Straits fishery has been very unsuccessful, as well as disastrous to many vessels. An arrival in England reports that 7 vessels were lost, 22 beset with ice, and the remainder had come away, the fishing being considered over. The vessels reported have on an average but 4 or 5 fish each.

It was expected in Madrid that an Extraordinary Cortes would be convoked, to take into consideration the serious aspect of affairs which Spain presents.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.—Sir W. Knighton has succeeded Sir B. Bloomfield as Private Secretary, and keeper of the Privy Purse. Mr. Marrables still retains his place as Clerk of the Privy Purse, and Mr. Watson assistant private Secretary: The latter gentleman was many years with the Duke of Cumberland, and has been a good deal abroad. The Red House, lately occupied by Sir B. Bloomfield, is to be got in readiness, it is stated, for the reception of the family of Sir W. Knighton.

It is confidently reported that before the opening of next session the Great Seal will be put into commission, and that the Lord Chancellor has pointed out Mr. Leach, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Baron Richardson, as fit and proper persons for the trust. The advantages of this arrangement will be a relief to Lord Eldon from all, or nearly all, the judicial duties of his great office, while it will enable him to exercise as usual the functions of a cabinet minister, and the presidency of the House of Lords. When his Lordship's health shall be perfectly restored, it is said, he intends to resume his full labors as heretofore.

After Mr. Canning's visit to the India House on Saturday, it was currently rumored that Lord Hastings would continue to be Governor General of Calcutta.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Earl Clanwilliam, left town for Vienna.

Mr. Canning transacted business at the Foreign office, in Downing street, on Monday evening, for the first time since his appointment.

Yesterday a Board of the Lords of the Treasury was held at the Treasury Chambers, at which the Earl of Liverpool presided.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has resigned the Private Secretaryship at the Foreign Office. It is said the Noble Earl signified his intention of so doing the moment it became probable that Mr. Canning was to be the new Principal Secretary.

The *Paris Journal des Debats* takes a very unfavorable view of the situation of the Greeks. The Editor seems to think the only chance they have of escaping extermination is to submit to the Turks upon terms something like those proposed by Mr. Sheridan, guaranteed by the Holy Alliance.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 2.—The fast sailing ship *Robert Fulton* (of the fourth line of packets,) arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of September. The Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* are indebted to Capt. Holdridge for papers of that day, and London dates to the evening of the 22d.

LONDON, SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.—The Emperor Alexander arrived at Vienna on the 7th inst. The Viscount Mont-

morency, Ambassador from the Court of France, has been admitted to an audience of the Emperor of Austria, and had conferences with the Foreign Ministers. The conferences at Vienna are merely preliminary, and all important deliberations will be postponed until the Sovereigns, or their diplomatic attendants assemble at Verona.

We have received Bayonne papers to the 11th inst. They state, from Spain, that Quesada, being out-flanked by the Constitutionalists, and forced back to Aragon, had suffered a complete defeat; and it was even reported that he had been delivered up by his own men and shot.—The Defenders of the Faith were giving way at all points, before the determined valour and enthusiasm of the Constitutionalists; and the Government was acting with spirit and energy, by pouring reinforcements into all the disturbed provinces.

TOULON, JULY 31.—The squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Hamelin, sailed at 5 o'clock this morning. It consists of *Le Colosse*, on board of which the Admiral has hoisted his flag; *La Guerriere*, and *La Thetis*, frigates; *L'Echo*, corvette; *Le Mornus*, schooner.—This division will be reinforced by *Le Jan-Bart* and *La Sybelle*, brigs, from Brest. Its destination is not known, but it is believed that it is to cruise on the coast of Spain. The Admiral takes the title of Commander-General of the Naval Force of his Majesty in the Mediterranean. It is said that all the King's ships in the Levant have orders to come and reinforce this squadron.

ZANTE, AUG. 7.—The combined Turkish fleet, consisting of line of battle ships, frigates, sloops, and brigs, in all about thirty sail, passed by this on the 2d instant, and are at present at Patras.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The ship *Ruth* and *Mary*, from Buenos Ayres, has arrived at Philadelphia. The *Philadelphia Gazette* says, we are indebted to Mr. Richard Baily, passenger in her, for the following interesting article. Mr. B. is bearer of despatches for government, from our Commercial Agent at Buenos Ayres.

"On the evening of the 23d of August last, previous to my leaving the city of Buenos Ayres, Mr. Rivadavia, (Secretary of State, and member of the Junta, then in session,) did not make his appearance until a late hour, when he informed that body of a conspiracy which had been planned against the present government, and which was to have been carried into execution that evening; but fortunately he had received timely information to prevent it, by ordering the arrest of Don Gregorio Tagle, (formerly Secretary under Pueyrdon,) with several others. He requested and obtained the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, and strongly urged the necessity of exemplary and capital punishment. Our agent, John M. Forbes Esq. had an interview the morning after with Mr. Rivadavia; and in his despatches, which are brought by the *Ruth* and *Mary*, he has no doubt given the particulars to his government."

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

From the London Globe.

Six weeks since, application was made to a person for the loan of one hundred pounds to a young chymist, who had made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, and in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention: It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage. Raw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and, from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand pounds down, he has given obligatory deeds, secured him 5,000*l.* on the 1st of January, 5,000*l.* per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life! It is expected the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings; and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.

From the Columbia Telescope.

CUMMING AND M'DUFFIE.

"... Him there they found, Squat like a toad."—MITCHELL.

Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie have had a third meeting, at Cambridge, (lying a little above Augusta, on the Savannah river, in this state) on Monday Morning the 21st inst. The preliminary arrangements were all made, and the parties took their stations. The word was won by Mr. M'Duffie's second, Captain Butler. Before the word *fire*, Col. Cumming threw his right leg forward, with his knee bent, sinking his body midway to the ground, nearly in a horizontal position; and presenting merely his head and shoulders for Mr. M'Duffie to fire at. Mr. M'Duffie observing his posture, called out *stop*; and seeing that Col. Cumming was still elevating his pistol to fire, after he had

thus called out, sunk his body to nearly the level of that of his antagonist. At the same instant Col. Cumming's pistol was discharged, and the ball it is presumed passed over Mr. M'Duffie's head. Mr. M'Duffie then objected to Col. Cumming's position, which he refused to alter. The parties of course parted, and Col. Cumming's position is to be considered by a board of honor. The above is a correct statement of the facts as they occurred on the ground. We make no remarks on the above; but, as "prudent editors wait," &c.—*Vide Cumming's book.*

A new and SAFE way to fight a Duel.

Push your head and body directly forward, like an alligator, to an angle of 45 degrees, or lower, just before the word *fire* is given, so that,

1st. Your antagonist shooting at the common height (the breast) will of course send his ball over your head, body and all.

2d. You will present no fine to shoot at, which it has always been a matter of course to present, in every duel hitherto fought.

3d. Your shoulder, arms and ribs (and head too, if it is hard enough) will pretty effectually protect your vitals; and

4th. You will be enabled thereby, to shoot in half the time of your antagonist, he standing as usual, straight, for your pistol will be so near the firing posture, that it will not have half the same part of a circle to describe.

JOHN LECHLER.

The miscreant who hung his own wife, after refusing her to take leave of her children, and then murdered the wife of another man—suffered the just punishment of his crimes at Lancaster, on the 25th inst. The crowd collected to witness the execution, is supposed to have amounted to from fifteen to thirty thousand; and the gallows was placed on a conspicuous place, that all might have an opportunity of seeing without crowding. In proof of the good moral effects of gratifying an idle curiosity, by giving publicity to so shocking a scene, a Lancaster paper states that another murder was committed on the same day. Of the propriety of inflicting death as a capital punishment, opinions may differ; but few reflecting minds will dissent to the impropriety of a public exhibition of it. Were the criminal who merits death to be shut out from all communion with the world from the moment of his condemnation, and suffer his sentence in the presence only of the officers fixed on by law, the principal insisted on by theorists as essential to the efficacy of capital, and indeed all punishments,—viz. that the punishment should follow the offence as closely as possible,—would be equally acted on, as far as society is concerned, and the guilt might yet be allowed the time to prepare for death that humanity would always allow, when unrestrained by higher considerations of public policy.

N. Y. American.

The formidable "List of Balances."

The Pittsburgh *Mercury* of the 23d ult. contains an account of the trial of a cause before the district court of the U. States at Pittsburg, in the previous week, which excited a good deal of interest. Mr. W. B. Foster had been deputy commissary of purchases, under the United States during the late war, and had staked his private fortune to enable him to furnish public supplies, particularly prior to the battle of New Orleans, when the United States did not, or could not, furnish the supplies themselves; yet, when Mr. Foster, at the close of the war, produced his accounts, for settlement, certain claims were rejected, and he was proclaimed a public defaulter: these items were rejected, it seems, first, a charge for services, as special issuing commissary; second, a claim for money paid for the public, which he had borrowed for the purpose on his own responsibility; and third, a claim for losses sustained by the depreciation of treasury notes; the rejection of these items caused a balance to appear due by him—for that balance suit was brought, and on the trial a jury of his country returned a general verdict for the defendant, accompanied by a certificate that the U. S. was justly indebted to Mr. Foster in the sum of several hundred and forty-six dollars. "This communication," (says the *Mercury*) is made with the hope, that, as a cautionary lesson, it may prevent future unfounded publications, and deter the slanderer from attempting to expose to scorn the reputation of men, to whom the government is not only indebted in a pecuniary point of view, but to whom the nation at large owe an incalculable debt of gratitude."

Result of the Congressional Elections.

We understand that intelligence received from the two counties of Appling and Early, leaves Mr. Cuthbert a majority of one hundred and six votes over Mr. Glasscock, the eighth candidate on the list.—The former gentleman is of course elected. Our next representation to Congress will therefore be composed of the following gentlemen, viz.:—Messrs. Forsyth, Tattnall, Abbott, Cobb, Thompson, Cary and Cuthbert.—*Georgian*



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1822.

BELLA! HORRIDA BELLA!

The last mail brought us a squib from our quondam friend of the *Cape Fear Recorder*, and a full discharge from our new adversary of the *Milton Gazette*. We hourly expect the arrival of the *Halifax Compiler*, crying "treason, treason, in the West." To answer all these gentlemen with "full columns" would leave no room for advertisements;—we shall, therefore, as briefly as the nature of the subject will admit of, dispose of each in his turn. And first,

THE CAPE FEAR RECORDER.

The sagacious editor of that paper tells us, as a matter of jocularity, that "we scarcely take up a paper from their section of the state, but what we observe something upon the subject. Every meeting for any object, no matter how extraneous, begins or ends with the convention." Yes; and this spirit is daily spreading, and becoming more general; the people inquire more and more into the cause of complaint, and the more they examine into the nature of their grievances, the greater becomes their determination to redress them. If the question were only agitated by a few editors, or "Western aspirants," then, indeed, the discerning editor of *Wilmington* might laugh in security; but when we see the subject occupying the attention of the whole mass of the western population, whatever the editor of the *Recorder* may think to the contrary, all reflecting men in the East, as well as in the West, must see that there is no resisting the torrent. Justice calls aloud for it—the people will it—a convention therefore will take place. Without pretending to the gifts of prophecy, we will nevertheless hazard our humble reputation upon the result, that a sentiment in favor of calling a convention will ere long begin to spread in the Eastern counties. Even now, it is said, that some of the most distinguished citizens in that section of the state have avowed their sentiments in favor of a convention. We should be happy to place the editor of the *Recorder* in this number; but he has forfeited his claims to that honor, by recanting the sentiments delivered in one of the first numbers of his paper.

If we judge from the complexion of his remarks, the editor of the *Recorder* does not so well relish the idea of his being "blended together" with the *Halifax Compiler*. We confess it is rather bad company to be found in; but as long as they are fellow laborers in the same unjust cause, they cannot very well be separate.

We will comply with the request of the editor, and send him the number of our paper he asks for; but in return we ask the favor of him to send us that number of his paper, in which, under the *Editorial* head, there are strong professions and manly sentiments in favor of calling a convention.

We are compelled to omit the remarks we had prepared for this week's paper, in reply to the *Milton Gazette*, until our next.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of this state convened at Raleigh yesterday. Besides the ordinary legislative business, our representatives will have other duties to perform; which will give a peculiar interest to the present session. During this session, a Senator is to be chosen, to supply the place of Gen. Stokes in the Senate of the U. States, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next. Upon whom the choice will devolve, it is impossible for us to tell; but were we to say upon whom we think it should fall, we should at once name the present venerable and faithful incumbent. But we leave it, as we must and as we wish to, in the hands of those in whom the laws have placed it.

The state will probably be distracted anew, this session, for members of Congress; or at least, many of the present districts will be materially altered. This will doubtless be attended with some difficulty: opposite interests will clash with each other; individuals will have their various plans; and many other circum-

stances will conspire to embarrass and perplex. But the legislature, disregarding local feelings and wishes, should form the districts upon a system of equality and convenience. It is impossible to make all the districts equal; to have the same amount of population in one as in another; but they can approximate nearer to equality than the districts now are.

We do not believe, with the editor of the *Wilmington Recorder*, that the subject of a Convention will again come under discussion at the present session;—we hope it will not;—as in that case, we should readily agree with him, that it would be a "useless waste of time." Resolutions may be introduced; and we suspect that will be all. We do not know, however, what may be the intentions of the western members. But if we were to judge from the "appearances" which have led the editor of the *Recorder* to his conclusion, we should "conclude," that when the subject is again discussed, it will be before a tribunal more disposed to do justice than the legislature.

There is another subject, which was introduced to the notice of the legislature last year, that does not yield in importance to any—we mean the subject of EDUCATION. And if we could urge no other inducement to the legislature to attend in earnest to this subject than this,—that it is a positive duty enjoined on them by the constitution,—that alone were sufficient. But we have other and more powerful motives; we have arguments which must come home to the bosoms and feelings of every individual in the state, who thinks and feels as a rational and accountable being ought to; who has any regard for the children which he has begotten, the society in which he lives, the state of which he is a member, and the country which owns and protects him as a citizen. But as we have heretofore expressed our thoughts pretty freely on this all interesting and important subject, we will not add anything more now: what we have further to say, we shall reserve until another time. We will barely remark, in conclusion, that the legislature, if they would consult the real dignity of the state; if they wish to increase its influence in the Union, and make it in some degree proportionate to its mighty, but hidden, resources,—they can accomplish their object only by DIFFUSING KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE PEOPLE. "Knowledge is power!" but to those who are acquainted with the history of the several states for the last thirty years, and with the political affairs of the Union, it is not necessary to repeat this trite maxim: they know from experience.

There are other subjects, of no little importance, which ought to attract the attention of our representatives, of which we may say something hereafter. While so many interesting subjects are pressing themselves upon the notice of the legislature, we trust its time will not be employed, as has too often been the case, in passing laws to be repealed at the next session,—or in repealing laws, of which the utility or inutility has not yet been tested by experience.

Our readers have probably not forgotten, that it was intimated in our 80th No. that one of the editors of this paper would attend the sitting of the present General Assembly, for the purpose of reporting its proceedings: this intention, we are sorry to inform them, has been frustrated by the sickness of one of the editors. This is the only excuse we offer; and it is one, we are confident, which will not be deemed insufficient.

More "SIGNS IN THE WEST."

We this week publish the proceedings of the Delegation in Cabarrus county; and we have now on file similar proceedings from two other counties. We shall publish them in their order; as we go upon the old rule, "first come, first served." We invite the attention of the *Recorder* to these "signs," or "appearances," as they indicate, pretty surely, the spirit and feelings of the West. We trust the editor will form more just conclusions from these "appearances," than he appears to have done from the preceding ones: for we are certain they indicate any thing else more than an application to the legislature.

Currie, who we mentioned last week as having been condemned, at the late term of the Superior Court for Iredell county,

and again sentenced to be hanged some time in January next, escaped from the jail at Statesville on Thursday the 6th inst. The guard having a little relaxed their vigilance, and retired a few minutes to take dinner, Currie and another prisoner managed to make their way through a window of the jail; they were heard to light on the ground, and take to their heels; the standers-by immediately pursued them, some of whom soon came up with the hindmost prisoner, who had fallen flat upon his face; they supposing it to be Currie, stopped and turned him face up to examine,—they soon discovered their mistake; they then again pushed on in pursuit of the "great rogue,"—but while they had been fumbling about the man on the ground, Currie had gained the woods,—and has since altogether eluded his pursuers. At night he stole an elegant horse, completely equipped with saddle, bridle, &c. from the stable of Wm. Harbin, Esq. in Iredell; thus mounted, he went off with a speed which left far in his wake all who attempted to pursue.—He was last heard of in Grayson co. Va.

It is the duty of every good citizen of the United States to apprehend Currie and bring him to justice; for he is such an incorrigible offender, that it is dangerous to let him go at large.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Meeting of the Delegates from the several companies in the county of Cabarrus.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, the Delegates from the several Captain's companies in the county of Cabarrus, convened in Concord, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a Convention of the freemen of North-Carolina, to amend the state constitution.

The following delegates appeared from their respective districts, viz:

Capt. Plunket's company of riflemen.—Capt. Benjamin Plunket and Joseph Reid. Capt. Plunket absent. Capt. Picken's company.—John Johnson. Capt. Eagle's company.—Maj. John Still and Michael Winecoff. Capt. Ross's company.—James Allison, Esq. and Jediah Wallace. Capt. Black's company.—Archibald White, sen. Capt. Weddington's company.—William Weddington and David Purviance, Esq. Capt. Pharr's company.—Robert Pharr. Capt. M'Fee's company.—John L. Beard and Robert Ferguson. Capt. George A. Phifer's company of cavalry.—Col. John N. Phifer. Capt. Barnhart's company.—William G. Harris. Capt. Jacob C. Barringer's company.—Capt. Jacob Barringer's company.—Ibsan Cannon and Maj. Wm. S. Allison.

The sense of the delegates composing the meeting was then taken on the subject of a Convention, and an unanimous vote was given in favor of it.

Gen. Paul Barringer then addressed the delegates upon the subject, and explained the defects in our constitution, in a very distinct manner. He expatiated upon the subject of representation, shewing very plainly that the minority rules the majority, under the present constitution. He also confuted the idea, that it is dangerous to meddle with the constitution, by the examples of most of our sister states, and by shewing and proving that there is as much or more morality in the state at the present day, than there was at the time when our constitution was formed. A number of the other delegates made very pertinent remarks on the subject. The delegation then, on motion of Gen. Barringer, appointed a committee of nine delegates, as a committee of correspondence, to correspond with like committees of the western counties, consisting of John Johnson, Gen. P. Barringer, M. Hunt, Esq. John L. Beard, John Barringer, Col. John N. Phifer, Capt. George A. Phifer, David Purviance, Esq. and Capt. Robert Pharr.

On motion of the same, Resolved, That each delegate open in his district subscriptions to defray the expenses that may be incurred by keeping up a constant communication with all the counties favorable to the great object in view, and to diffuse among the people of the west all the information necessary to enable them to have a correct view of the cause in which they have engaged; and that the money raised be paid over to the committee of correspondence, for the above purposes, at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the delegation recommend to the members elect from this county to the next General Assembly, to endeavor, with the other members from the western counties, to concert such measures as may speedily bring about that most desirable object to the free people of this state—a Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be made known by each delegate to his constituents, and that they be published in the Western Carolinian.

Resolved, That a meeting of the delegates take place again in Concord, on the second Saturday in February next.

All which resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

JOHN I. BEARD, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES.

Cotton, 7 to 9 25; flour, 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 25 to 40; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 1 dol.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Nov. 4.

Cotton.—Uplands have not varied in price since our last. Holders are somewhat anxious to realize 11 and 12 cents, and the latter price has been obtained for some prime qualities in square bales. There is, however, no activity in the market, and the purchases are very limited; the desire to sell is greater than the wish to buy. Old crops Uplands bring from 8 to 10 cents. Sea Islands are very heavy at 17 to 22 cents.

Flour.—Stationary at 7 1/2 dollars; supply abundant for home use and no export has been made.

Corn.—Has declined to 87 1/2 a 90 cents, and will be lower.

Coffee.—There is no alteration—the coming in of the new crop from the W. Indies, induces holders to close sales of present stocks, which generally speaking are of inferior quality; Laguaira and Rio Janeiro bring 28 a 29 cents—fine Havana 28 a 29 1/2—St. Domingo 25 a 26.

Sugars.—Fine qualities are scarce—St. Croix brings \$11—Muscovadoes 9 a 10—Browns 7 1/2 a 8—Whites 11 to 13—Prime qualities being scarce, and inferior qualities being offered very low, the principal business has been done in these two descriptions, while middling qualities have been overlooked. The expected supplies of the new West India crop would operate severely upon prices were it not for the accounts of a very short supply to be expected from Louisiana.

Molasses.—Inferior mostly gone out of market.—Sweet readily commands 32 a 33 cents.

Spirits.—Brandy is of slow sale and prices have gone down, it may be had at 135 a 150. Schiedam Gin 95—Anchor do 112—Jamaica Rum 110, and expected to go lower from the imports expected direct. New England 40 a 41. Whiskey 36 cents in hhds. and 37 in bbls. Spirits of all kinds are affected by the uncommon quantities of apple brandy that will be thrown into the market from the great fruit crop grown in every part of the country.

Salt.—There has been no importation this week; Liverpool brings 70 cents and is scarce; Turks Island 70.

Iron.—Stock on hand very great, \$4 is the asking price.

Cotton Bagging.—Is held at previous prices: 55 cents for 40 inch, and 62 for 42 inch. Buyers are reluctant to give these high rates.

Exchange on the north, bills 10 days sight, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent premium.

Dollars 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 2 per cent. dis; Georgia do. 2; improving.

Doublons, 15 50.

DIED.

At her residence in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on Monday night, the 4th inst. Mrs. Majer Orr, wife of John H. Orr, in the 33d year of her age—highly respected for her firmness and resignation in bearing the troubles and trials incident to this life; for her domestic virtues and her sincere piety.

Hear what the voice from heaven proclaims,
For all the pious dead:
Sweet is the savor of their names,
And soft their sleeping bed.

They die in Jesus, and are bless'd:
How kind their slumbers are!
From snuffings and from sins releas'd,
And freed from every snare.

Far from this world of toil and strife,
They are purest with the Lord;
The labours of their mortal life
End in a large reward.

Rev. 14—13.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Confectionary Store.

WILLIAM CURTIUS respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury and vicinity, that he has again commenced business at his old stand, where he will constantly keep for sale all kinds of CONFECTIONARY, CORDIALS, TOYS, &c.

He will soon be prepared to do different kinds of Baking, and will keep Cakes, &c. for sale. He hopes, by faithfully serving his customers, to receive that generous patronage which the citizens of Salisbury formerly extended to him. Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1822. 3wt30

Money Lost.

THE mail carrier lost, somewhere on the road between Salisbury and Lincolnton, a parcel of money, all Salisbury Corporation bills, \$14, which was wrapped up in a piece of white paper, with the sum marked on the outside. Whoever will give information of the money, at either Salisbury or Lincolnton, or at any place on the road, shall be rewarded for their trouble. JOHN GRASTY. Nov. 12, 1822. 28

To Russell Hill, James Boyle, Capt. Thomas or his legal representatives, and William Smith.

GENTLEMEN: Please take notice, that I shall take the oath prescribed by law for the benefit of insolvent debtors, in the jail in the town of Statesville, in Iredell county, in the state of North-Carolina, on the 26th day of November, present, for the purpose of being discharged out of said jail, wherein I am now confined for sundry debts. When and where you may attend to cross examine if you think proper. JOHN WASON. Nov. 9, 1822. 28—1

Statesville Jail, Nov. 6, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given to the executor, administrator, or lawful attorney of John Watts, deceased, William Mills, Zachariah Moss, and all others to whom I am indebted, that I shall, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at the jail door, take the oath made and provided for the benefit of insolvent debtors; at which time and place you may, if you think proper, attend and show cause to the contrary, if you have any. SAMUEL BROOKS. 2wt28r

Watch Found.

I HAVE found a watch, which the owner can give, on proving property and paying charges. B. P. PEARSON. Nov. 16, 1822. 1w

Agricultural Notice.

THE Rowan Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 10, P. M. JOHN BEARD, Sec'y. Nov. 19th, 1822.—1w

Book Store...Removed.

WILLIAM P. BASON'S

BOOK and Stationary Store is removed to the new white house, nearly opposite his former stand, 308 King-street, where he continues to keep, (as usual) books and stationary of every description. By late arrivals from the north he has considerably augmented his former stock of Books in Divinity, Sacred History, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Natural History, Architecture, Agriculture, Mathematics, Music, and the Arts and Sciences. Dictionaries, Grammars, History, Biography, and Antiquity; Law, Metaphysics, and Ethics; Novels, Romances, and Poetry; the Drama, Criticism, Voyages, Travels, and Geography; Latin, Greek, and English School Books; as well as writing and letter Paper, and Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Day Books, Court Records, &c.; Ink powders, Lead pencils, Slates, Globes, &c.

He has also, on consignment, a quantity of the best manufactured Snuffs and Havana Segars. Merchants, and others, are requested to call, or forward orders, as they may depend upon a constant supply.

Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 4wt29

Merchants' Hotel,

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Society & King Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLES H. MIOTT, is happy to inform his friends, and the public generally, that there have been considerable improvements and conveniences added to the above establishment, through the past year. The bar is now opened, at which will be kept every variety of refreshments; his table will be furnished with the best the market offers. The fire-proof stables that have been built exclusively for the use of the house, (and on the opposite side of the street) will be attended by attentive Ostlers. In fact, every thing will be done to render the situation of the Traveller comfortable.

The Columbia and Augusta Stage offices are kept at this house. Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 6wt31

Watch & Clock Repairing and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale. CURTIS WILKINSON. Nov. 12, 1822. 133

N. B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay. C. W.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the fourth Monday in September, 1822.—William A. Erwin, & Co. vs. Harrison Turner and others, heirs at law of John Turner. Justice judgment.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs at law of Polly Swarr reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said heirs of the said Polly Swarr appear before the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county aforesaid, to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, make themselves parties, and plead to issue or demur, judgment will be entered against them for the plaintiffs' demand, according to scieri facio.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk. 330.—price adv. \$1 25.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, vs. the heirs of George Keistler, deceased. Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy. 3wt40

Test. JAMES HILL, C. M. E. Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Sessions, A. D. 1822.—Original Attachment levied on household furniture.—Wm. M'Dowell vs. Hiram Gray. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Hiram Gray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte.

Witness, R. LOVE, Clk. H. C. C. 6wt33.—Pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1822.—Henry Dhamotho, vs. Robert Tisdale. Judicial attachment, levied on three hundred acres of land, joining the land of Brantly Harris, deceased. Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Test. JOHN B. MARTIN, Clk. 3wt30.—Price adv. \$1 25.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain inspires—SCOTT.



AUTUMN.

How swiftly pass our years!
How soon their night comes on!
A train of hopes and fears,
And human life is gone!
See the fair Summer now is past!
The foliage late that clad the trees,
Stript by the equinoctial blast,
Falls, like the dew drops, in the breeze!
Cold Winter hastens on!
Fair nature feels his grasp;
Weeps o'er all her beauties gone,
And sighs their glory past!
So, life, thy summer soon will end,—
Thine autumn too will quick decay,
And winter come, when thou shalt bend
Within the tomb to mould away.
But summer will return,
In all her beauties dress'd!
Nature shall rejoice again,
And be by man carest!
But, oh! life's summer pass'd away,
Can never, never hope return!
Cold winter comes, with cheerless ray,
To beam upon its dreary urn!
Then, may I daily seek
A mansion in the skies,
Where summers never cease,
And glory never dies!
There an eternal spring shall bloom,
With joys as vast as angel's powers;
And thrice ten thousand harps in tune,
Shall praise the love that made it ours.

"YOUR HEALTH."

Come, my old friends, and take a pot;
But mark now, what I say:
While drinking to thy neighbor's health,
Drink not thine own away.
It but too often is the case,
While we sit o'er the pot,
And kindly wish our friend good health,
Our own is quite forgot.

Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

[Concluded from our last.]

This then being the case, a change for the better must be a desirable event, to every one who wishes well to the human family, and to supply this lack of service from those by whom it is so justly due, is one proposed object of the Sunday Schools. It is true, in its origin, the poor, who were unable to obtain an education, were the first objects of its regard; and who among those that are opposed to Sunday Schools, has the hardihood to come out and say, in cool blood, that those characters who extend the hand of charity and snatch those poor illiterate children from moral ruin, merit their ignorant derision, and supercilious contempt. But men of liberal views and charitable hearts can never confine their benevolent acts to one class only of the human family. The patrons of Sunday Schools, while they were conferring durable benefits on the poor, found it nothing out of their way to improve the moral situation of those who could not complain of poverty; and embrace youths of every description, who are willing to learn, in their benevolent design. Thus the illiterate poor are drawn from their humble habitation to associate with those of a better cast; by which means, that shy timidity which such characters generally feel, is worn off,—which is one great point gained in exciting them to laudable and manly pursuits; and those who otherwise might have lived and died in obscurity, and unnoticed, receive at least the first rudiments of knowledge, and a thirst to gain more is created; by which means those who were lost to society are reclaimed, and made respectable and useful characters. Such have been the effects of Sunday Schools; and what has happened in this respect, may and will no doubt happen again. On the other hand, those who had it in their power to obtain an education, may in those schools meet with instruction and edification, rarely to be found in other schools.

* And who on that account, and many others, look upon the poor with disdain and contempt, by becoming acquainted with them, they are induced to regard them as human beings should regard each other, and cherish those affections of compassion, sympathy, and esteem, which is so justly due to our fellow-creatures. For God by nature has made all men equal, and we are bound together by ten thousand wants and infirmities, and brethren in calamity should love one another.

While the sacred scriptures are excluded from other schools and seminaries of learning, here they are taught to read and commit to memory the word of God, which may be as a lamp to their feet through future life, and a solace to them in a dying hour.

Such are two of the great objects of the Sunday Schools, and such are the benefits resulting from them, that we might reasonably have expected for them to meet with general approbation. However, they have met with the same fate that all similar institutions have met. They have been exploded and derided by ignorant and foolish men. Let any institution be formed whatever, having the public good in view, and it will have its enemies; and more especially so, if it be of a moral or religious nature: then Hell and all its candidates are at once in arms; and every thing that is unreasonable, scurrilous, and false, must be said against it. It has been the case in some measure in forming this institution here. However, the characters who undertake to vilify it, and their assertions are so wild and extravagant that it is impossible for them to gain any credit, and as such they merit no reply; although it is almost enough to provoke one's indignation to think that a system should be called in question, and reprobated by wicked and ignorant men, who know nothing as they ought to know, which has stood the test of years, and received the approbation and patronage of the wisest and best men in Europe and America.

I hope that the hands of those who are engaged in promoting and teaching this school, will wax stronger, and that your zeal to promote the good cause will increase more and more, and that peace will be multiplied to you, and those whom you teach. I hope the idea of doing good to your fellow mortals will be esteemed by you as a full recompense for your labor of love. And let this reflection animate you, that while you are here assembled to teach and to learn, in this remote part of North-Carolina, that thousands and tens of thousands in Europe, America, Asia, and Africa, are engaged in the same pious and laudable work; and that armies are raising up throughout the world, to bless you and follow your example. And you, parents, hail the glad day welcome, to see your children called off from their idle amusements and sinful sports, to receive instruction, which may illuminate their path through life, qualify them to be useful members of civil society, and by the divine blessing prepare them for the abodes of the blessed: so prays your unworthy servant. AMEN.

Stokes County, Nov. 1822.

[BY REQUEST.] DYING CONFESSION

Of Thomas Davis, who was executed at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on Friday, the 11th of October, 1822, for counterfeiting—written partly by himself.

"How much is to be done! my hopes and fears start up alarmed, and over life's narrow verge look down on what a fathomless abyss, a dread eternity—how surely mine! And can eternity belong to me, poor pensioner on the bounties of an hour?"
I have made use of a few lines from Dr. Young, an elegant but gloomy writer. He had been unfortunate through life. I have always discovered that the heart generally dictates for the pen. My misfortunes are of a different kind from those of Dr. Young. In a few days my life must atone for a trespass against the laws of my country; but before the scene closes, and remembrance leaves this tortured breast, let me impress it on the minds of those I leave behind, to pursue the paths of virtue, which lead to happiness.

I shall now attempt to give an account of myself. My name is THOMAS DAVIS, born in the city of Boston and state of Massachusetts. My father, of the same name as myself, was Captain of a vessel engaged in the Holland trade. I received a tolerable education, being the youngest of five children. I was a little indulged by my parents, but that indulgence never extended so far as to sanction vice. Religiously educated, yet, perhaps I have made some false step through life, but better experience has taught me a lesson, but too late to avoid the path in which I have unfortunately trod. My name appears to be well known as a celebrated engraver and supposed counterfeiter; but the tongue of calumny is ever loud where misfortune has overtaken an individual.

The public, I suppose, will expect

that I make known accomplices in this counterfeiting business. If I have accomplices in the business, I see cause to conceal them. Men, perhaps, whose character stands fair in the world: let them stand fair—my fate may, perhaps, deter them from vice, and from pursuing the plans they had anticipated.

I have not any hope of Executive mercy; but could it be the case that I was rescued from that ignominious death that awaits me, I think I might be seen in the busy scenes of life once more, gliding through with that propriety of conduct which, to hearts susceptible of tender emotions, must afford infinite pleasure and satisfaction. The gay and affluent, who never have experienced the irresistible calls of nature, may, perhaps, think lightly of my case; but the poor, I suppose, will drop a sympathetic tear. I have deviated, 'tis true, from the paths of rectitude, but never, to my recollection, have I seen wretchedness but I have endeavored to alleviate it. This is an agreeable reflection to me in my present situation. I have never taken the bed from the unhappy widow, nor left the orphan to mourn. Some people will say that I have robbed others, and those generous principles proceed from easily acquired wealth: let it suffice—I feel a certain something within my own breast that is of more value than diamonds. The prejudices of education have had a considerable effect on my mind, and have made an impression hard to eradicate.

With respect to religious principles—I have been taught to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments; I have been always disposed to clothe the naked and feed the hungry, and I never thought religion consisted in forms and ceremonies.

You would, by this time, expect that I should assign some reasons why I have been engaged in this business. The reasons are obvious—The desire of accumulating wealth: and that desire has terminated in my ruin.

I was put apprentice at the age of about 14 to the gold and silver smith's business, in the town of Boston. I staid about three years with the person, until he died; from thence I went into the state of Connecticut, and was instructed in watch work. I acquired the art of engraving by practice, without much instruction. I left Boston at the age of between 20 and 21, and went to Newbern in North-Carolina, and joined in company with a man by the name of Post, from the state of Connecticut, in the watch business. From thence I went to Wilmington and carried on the business by myself. I staid in Wilmington, I think, about eighteen months. From thence I went to Georgetown in South-Carolina, Charleston, Savannah and Augusta. I have chiefly been in the southern states, and engaged in engraving. About the age of twenty-two, when travelling from Charleston to Savannah, I stopped at a gentleman's house, who enquired of me respecting my line of business, which was answered, A silver smith by trade. He then proposed to me to join him in the counterfeiting business, as he thought that considerable money might be made by carrying on that business; and accordingly, I then commenced taking an impression from a Bank Bill, but did not complete any thing. From here I went back to Savannah, not far from where was a Frenchman engaged in cutting money, but he was not a complete engraver, and when his employers saw my work they employed me; still I never completed any thing there. From thence I went south of Savannah, in company with the man who had employed said Frenchman, to a place called Midway settlement. At this time information was given, by a negro, that men were employed in the woods, making counterfeit money. From thence I went to a friend's house, where the Sheriff came and arrested the man of the house—I made my escape. From thence I went higher up in Georgia. At this time and place there were men raising to go against the Creek Indians: I engaged myself as a volunteer. On my return from this campaign, I went to South Carolina, and commenced making a plate on South Carolina, but did not complete it. I soon after fell in with a man whom I had been acquainted with, and another man; we stopped at a house, where one of them got intoxicated, and gave information to a man whose intentions were, who had us arrested. We were tried at Beaufort, between Charleston and Savannah, after being in prison about twelve months, and, from the plate being found in my

possession, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and fined twenty pounds. From thence I went to North-Carolina, and completed a plate on S. Carolina, for 10 shillings sterling. Went from N. Carolina to Charleston, with a quantity of those bills—was there arrested, tried and acquitted, because we had made no attempt to pass them. From thence I went into N. Carolina, and engraved a plate of 10 shillings sterling, on Charleston: passed some of those bills, and others I traded off. Shortly after this, the United States Bank was established. I engraved a plate on that Bank; also twenty dollars on the bank of North America, and Post Notes on the Bank of Maryland. After I had got them completed, myself and another man went on through Maryland and Pennsylvania, in order to pass those Bills and Notes. However, on our return to Virginia, we were arrested, from an advertisement in the papers, and a large quantity of counterfeit money found in our possession. I, however, made my escape before we were brought to trial—the other man was tried and acquitted. I then returned back to North Carolina, and for some time lived moral, unengaged in this business.

[To be concluded.]

NEWSPAPERS.

From the New-York Statesman.

To the Editors:

Struck with the difference in the manner of printing a book, a London edition of a novel or romance (and not Bracebridge Hall either) which by mere chance now lies before me, my curiosity led me to examine and ascertain the literal quantity of matter or words it contained, and compare it with the amount in one of your semi-weekly papers. The English book happens to be a foolscap octavo, of the size of a modern or royal eighteens, one third smaller than the common size of 12mo school books.

Three pages of your paper, and sometimes nearly the whole four, are filled with reading matter, and contain what you would call 64,800 ems, just the same quantity as 270 pages of my novel, 'The Priory of St. Bernard,' and would make two decent thin volumes of its size.

You give 104 papers for 4 dollars. The same quantity of matter, in books like mine, would make 208 volumes, at about 6s. each, or 12s. the set, the whole cost 156 dollars.

Such is the difference between newspaper reading, as 4 to 156, no less than 39 times as cheap.

Besides, as Lord Peter might say, newspapers are the tree of knowledge—they yield a daily crop of fruit perennial, of every pleasant hue and useful kind—in newspapers are contained the essence of physic and divinity; astronomy, politics and history; agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, &c.—and he who reads a newspaper, reads and possesses at the same time, the substance and selection of news, wit, learning, novelty, poetry, morality, and all the arts and sciences, and a taste and portion of every branch of human knowledge. A newspaper is the world in epitome, a perpetual cyclopaedia, in endless numbers, ever various and ever new; and as Peter Pindar saith, "So cheap they come, at five for eighteen pence, That every man could buy, with cash or sense."

Nor is it any wonder, then, that the Americans, a calculating and money-saving, as well as reading and inquisitive people, should so generally patronize newspapers, that there are three times as many different gazettes published in the United States (although not in such large numbers as some of the London papers) as are printed in England, with a population greatly exceeding ours.

The universal patronage of public journals in this country—and it is really a matter of wonder that it is not far more liberal and extensive—is honorable to our literary taste and discernment, and a conclusive proof of the refinement and morals of the people; for no nation can be ignorant, enslaved, profligate and miserable, where the press is free, and ably conducted newspapers are numerous, cheap, and well supported.

FRANKLIN.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

MR. EDITOR: I have extracted the following from "The Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald," of the 25th inst. it being part of an amusing narrative lately published in that paper, termed "OLD TIMES."—"BOUNDARY LINE between Virginia and North-Carolina."—Should you think it worthy a place in the Republican, please to insert it. I am of opinion that, if the qualities of the root treated on, are, as therein stated, many a tobacco chewer will remember the publication with gratitude.

A Subscriber.

October 30.

GINGSENG.

"Though practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigor an able footman, yet as a help to bear fatigue, I used to chew a root of Ginseng, as I walked along. This kept up my spirits, and made me trip as nimbly in my half jack boots as young men could in their shoes. This plant is highly esteemed in China, where

it sells for its weight in silver. Indeed, it does not grow but in the mountains of Tartary, to which place the Emperor of China sends 10,000 men every year, purpose to gather it. But it grows so sparingly there that even so many hands can bring home no great quantity. Indeed it is a vegetable of so many virtues, that Providence has planted it very thin in every country that has the happiness to produce it.—Nor is mankind worthy of so great a blessing, since health and long life are commonly abused to ill purposes. This noble plant grows likewise at the Cape of Good Hope, where 'tis called Kanna, and is in wonderful esteem among the Hottentots. It grows also on the Northern continent of America, near the mountains, but as springing as truth and public spirit. It answers exactly both the figure and virtues of that which grows in Tartary, so that there can be no doubt of its being the same plant.

"Its virtues are, that it gives an uncommon warmth and vigor to the blood, and frisks the spirits beyond any other cordial. It cheers the heart even of a man that has a bad wife; and makes him look down with great composure on the mortifying crosses of the world. It promotes insensible perspiration, dissolves all phlegmatic and vicious humors, and is apt to obstruct the narrow channel of the nerves: It helps the memory, and quickens even dullness itself. It is friendly to the lungs, and clears the pipes, even more than scolding. It comforts the stomach, and strengthens the bowels, preventing all cholics and fluxes. In one word, it will make a man live a great while, and very well while he does live. And what is more, it will even make life agreeable, by rendering it lively, and cheerful and good-humored."

Character of the Karpians (Arabs).

They are such consummate thieves and rogues, that according to an ancient tradition still current among them, they once tricked the devil himself. The story is as follows:—The devil had acquired a right to their fields, on which they agreed with him, that when their crops were ripe, they should retain the upper part and the devil the lower: they sowed all their lands with wheat, and the devil of course had nothing but the straw for his share. Next year the old gentleman, fully determined not to be again so bamboozled, stipulated that the upper part should belong to him and the lower to the Karpians: but then they sowed all their grounds with beets, turnips, and other esculent roots, and so the devil got nothing but the green tops for his portion.

London Lit. Gaz.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

Miscellany of Selected Hints.

Cato finely observed, he would much rather that posterity should inquire why no statues were erected to him, than why they were!

The first consideration of a knave, is how to help himself, and the second, how to do it, with an appearance of helping you. Dionysius the tyrant, stripped the statue of Jupiter Olympius, of a robe of massy gold and substituted a cloak of wool, saying, gold is too cold for winter, and too heavy in summer:—It behoves us to take care of Jupiter.

Were we as eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men, some women, and some children much more by listening, than by talking.

In all societies it is advisable to associate if possible with the highest; not that the highest is always the best, but, because if disgusted there we can at any time descend;—but if we begin with the lowest, to ascend is impossible. In the grand theatre of human life, a box ticket takes us through the house.

A beautiful woman, if poor, should use double circumspection; for her beauty will tempt others, her poverty herself.

Editors have gained more pound by publishing Milton's works, than he ever gained pence by writing them; and Garrick has reaped a richer harvest in a single night, by acting in a play of Shakspeare's, than that poet himself obtained by the genius which inspired the whole of them.

Author of the Scotch Novels.—It appears from the following paragraph of the Glasgow Chronicle that the editor believes that Sir Walter Scott is not the author of what is called the Scotch Novels:

"The treatment which Sir W. Scott receives from various writers must be a little tantalizing. Every compliment paid to him as the author of Mrs. Grant's novels."—*Live Mer.*